

平成 29 年 9 月 大妻女子大模試

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 解答開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は 60 分です。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明および汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて申し出てください。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

In 2003 Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)^{注1} launched the "Visit Japan" campaign. Japan's tourism had long been one way: the number of Japanese tourists abroad (outbound tourists) was far greater than that of visitors to Japan from overseas (inbound tourists). Thanks to the joint efforts of the public and private sectors, a record 19.73 million people visited Japan in 2015, marking the first time in 45 years that the latter (1)surpassed the former. The figure of those who entered the country is nearly four times the 5.21 million who visited in 2003. The nation is almost sure to achieve its goal of attracting 20 million foreign visitors in a year by 2020.

There are several factors for (2)this growth. One of them is Chinese economic development. The growing middle class has a desire for overseas travel. A series of domestic measures such as eased rules for tourist visas also help.

With the rise in foreign visitors spending by them is growing rapidly, too. The so-called *bakugai* (shopping spree ^{注2}) of Chinese tourists is worth noting. Japan's inbound tourism industry has now become a key industry.

There is still much work to do. Some wonder whether this growth will continue because of a shortage of hotels in Tokyo, Osaka and other major destinations. Japanese *ryokan* (inns) are not so popular and their services are not well suited to foreign tourists. The language barriers the visitors encounter in each place are hard to overcome. Sightseeing sites and public transport facilities like railways and buses are required to place and improve multilingual ^{注3} information signs for foreign visitors.

Tourism is now an instrument for stimulating economy and revitalizing ^{注4} regions. In this connection, a decline in outbound travel is a cause of concern. The number of Japanese who traveled overseas in 2015 was 16.2 million, down 690,000 from 2014. In contrast to the steady increase in the number of domestic overnight travels for sightseeing, (3)this is

unfavorable. For Japan to become a true tourism country, Japanese people should enjoy cultural exchange to “rediscover Japan.”

注 1 Japan’s Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) 国土交通省

注 2 spree 熱狂

注 3 multilingual 多言語の

注 4 revitalizing 活性化する

設問 1 下線部(1)の表す意味は何か。最も適切なものをア～エの中から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

ア decrease

イ go beyond

ウ eliminate

エ enlarge

設問 2 下線部(2)の表す意味は何か。最も適切なものをア～エの中から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

ア 日本人海外旅行者の増加

イ 訪日外国人の増加

ウ 中国人の爆買い

エ 官民協力の拡大

設問3 下線部(3)の表す意味は何か。最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- ア 日本人海外旅行者の増加
- イ 訪日外国人の減少
- ウ 日本人海外旅行者の減少
- エ 国内旅行の停滞

設問4 日本の観光業の現状について誤っているものをア～エの中から1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- ア 観光業は地域活性化の切り札になっている。
- イ 中国人観光客の爆買いが問題視されている。
- ウ 外国人観光客向けの宿泊施設は不足気味だ。
- エ 日本式の旅館は外国人にはあまり人気がない。

設問5 本文の内容に合致しているものをア～エから1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- ア 2003年から2015年までの間に訪日外国人の数は約4倍になった。
- イ 真の観光立国になるためにはもっと国内旅行客を増やすべきだ。
- ウ 外国人観光客向けの多言語による情報提供はすでに十分な水準だ。
- エ ビザ取得の条件が厳しくなったにも関わらず中国人観光客が増えた。

II 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

How important is early childhood in human development? To what extent is your life influenced by your childhood? How significant are children's health, education, nutrition 注1, and income support?

Recent research has found that investments 注2 in these areas benefit both for individuals and for society. According to the U.S. Economic Report published last year, the years before children enter school play a (1)critical role. Children's potential is not inborn; rather it responds to what parents and caregivers do.

Those born poor are at a disadvantage 注3. Poor families do not have enough time and money to take good care of their children, which can have harmful effects on children's physical and mental health.

Lack of early care and investments is hard to (2)make up for. The negative influences pile up over time and worsen later. By the time disadvantaged young people reach adulthood, they are less likely to have the skills needed in today's economy. As a result, they cannot find work, and when they do at all, and earn less.

Public support of child education is a key to promoting equality of opportunities, but (3) it is hard to say that poor families with small children have been given adequate assistance by the government. Opportunity gaps in early childhood is no fault on the part of the children. Gaps at the time of school entry should not go unattended.

注1 nutrition 栄養

注2 investments 投資

注3 at a disadvantage 不利な

設問1 下線部(1)の表す意味は何か。最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- ア important
- イ trivial
- ウ temporary
- エ eternal

設問2 下線部(2)の表す意味は何か。最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- ア invent
- イ compensate for
- ウ conflict with
- エ long for

設問3 下線部(3)の表す意味は何か。最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- ア The government has supported poor families with small children well enough.
- イ The government must do its own duty to support poor families with small children.
- ウ The government has failed to sufficiently support poor families with small children.
- エ The government lacks human resources to support poor families with small children.

設問4 本文の内容に合致するものには T を、合致しないものには F を選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- ア 幼児期の不利な状況は後の努力で挽回が可能だ。
- イ 幼児期の格差は年々積み上がっていくものだ。
- ウ 子どもの能力は生まれつきのものだ。
- エ 子どもの能力は親や養育者の行動に影響を受ける。
- オ 教育支援は機会の平等にとって重要な鍵を握る。
- カ 幼児期の投資は社会全体にとっても重要だ。
- キ 貧しい家庭の子どもでも、大人になるまでには仕事に必要な技能が身につけられる。
- ク 就学時点での格差の解消に取り組むべきだ。

Ⅲ 次の(1)と(2)の対話文を読み、各設問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エの中から1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(1)

Jim : Do you have any recommendations for sightseeing?

Mayumi : Yes. There are a few places that I do recommend. Is this your first visit to Tokyo?

Jim : No, I've been Japan a couple of times on business, but unfortunately I've never had a chance for sightseeing. This time around I will be free for a whole day.

Mayumi : I am very happy to hear that. I can recommend many good places in Tokyo. Are there any special places that you have in mind?

Jim : To be honest, I do not know much about the city. So could you tell me only a few good places that I can visit in just one day?

Mayumi : Certainly. Would you like to join an organized tour or go on your own?

Jim : I'd prefer going around by myself.

設問1 How many times has Jim visited Japan?

ア He has been to Japan several times for sightseeing.

イ He has never been to Japan on business.

ウ He has been to Japan several times on business.

エ He has visited Japan a couple of times both on business and for sightseeing.

設問2 What can be inferred from the conversation?

ア Jim will join an organized tour in Tokyo.

イ Jim is familiar with Tokyo because he is a frequent traveler to Tokyo.

ウ Jim will be free during his stay in Tokyo.

エ Mayumi will suggest some sightseeing spots to Jim.

(2)

Yuki : Hi, Cathy!

Cathy : Oh, hello, Yuki.

Yuki : How have you been?

Cathy : Just fine. What's new?

Yuki : Oh, nothing much.

Cathy : Did you know I started driving lessons about a month ago?

Yuki : Yes, you've been practicing with your sister, right?

Cathy : That's right. And I finally got my driver's license!

Yuki : Wow, that's great! Congratulations! But you're still 17, aren't you?

Cathy : Yes. We can get a driver's license at 17 in our state.

Yuki : Is that right? That's unbelievable. In Japan we can't get one until we're 18.

Cathy : In some states you can get a driver's license even at 16.

Yuki : Are you sure? What states?

Cathy : Well, let's see.... California, Oregon, just to mention a few.

設問 1 According to the conversation, what is NOT correct?

- ア Nobody under 18 can get a driver's license in Japan.
- イ Cathy took driving lessons with her sister.
- ウ Yuki has good news for Cathy.
- エ Yuki knows how old one has to be to get a driver's license in the United States.

設問 2 According to the conversation, what is correct?

- ア Cathy is not from California.
- イ Yuki has a driver's license.
- ウ Cathy's state allows people under 17 to get a driver's license.
- エ Cathy's sister has not gotten a driver's license yet.

IV (1)~(5)のそれぞれについて、文法的に誤っているものを、ア~ウより
1つ選びなさい。

- (1) ア Although I was tired, I couldn't sleep.
イ Despite of the heavy rain, we set out for the village.
ウ Even though she worked, my mom always cooked.
- (2) ア You had not better ask him for help.
イ You ought not to laugh at him.
ウ I would rather not think about that now.
- (3) ア I had my secretary to type the documents.
イ Let me know a change of address or telephone number.
ウ I managed to make myself understood in English.
- (4) ア Tony suggested going to the movies.
イ When I'm tired, I enjoy watching TV.
ウ Don't hesitate calling for advice.
- (5) ア It is no good crying over spilt milk.
イ It is kind for you to invite me this evening
ウ Come whenever it is convenient for you.

V (1)~(5)のそれぞれについて、空所に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、
ア~エより一つ選びなさい。

- (1) If Naomi () here, she could help us with our homework.
ア is イ were ウ be エ had been
- (2) I don't drink coffee, and my brother don't, ().
ア so イ too ウ neither エ either
- (3) The climate of Okinawa is much milder than () of Hokkaido.
ア that イ this ウ it エ one
- (4) () of the boys were playing baseball on the field.
ア Almost イ Other ウ Most エ One
- (5) He could not find out () was wrong with his computer.
ア how イ what ウ that エ which